CAPITAL TOPICS.

THAT INDIAN TRUST FUND

THE RED CLOUD AGENCY A SPECIAL INSPECTOR KNOWS

DETERMINING O'N WAR OR PEACE

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

THE POSITION OF OUR NAVY

NAVAL INVESTIGATION

Financial.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday Were \$250,248.86; and from customs, \$333,627.80, Yaryan's Position.

The position of chief of the special agents of the internal revenue office, vacant by the removal of Yarvan has been filled by the appointment of Gen. F. D. Sewell, now an internal revenue super-

The Resumption Act.

The Committee on Banking and Currency met yesterday for the purpose of deciding the ques-tion of repeal of the resumption act. They conluded to wait until next Monday, when the mat ter is to be finally decided. It is probable that the question will be brought before the House on Monday for a test.

Commissioner Pratt. Although the probabilities are in favor of the signation by Mr. Prett of the office of Commismer of Internal Revenue, it is generally beheved that he will have a conference with the new Secretary of the Transury, which will decide any movement in that direction. The report was

The Treasury. In consequence of the vacancies in the offices of Secretary of the Treasury and Treasurer, the reiemption bureau is unable to make returns for remittances of bank notes received since July 1. The packages of notes received since that date ill in the sales of the express company, and

Bristow, Bluford Wilson, Yaryan and the

Ex-Secretary Bristow yesterday told Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that he did not feel authorized to state the proceedings of the Cabinet, as they were private transac-tions, and by that view dissipated the expectations of the committee. It is not probable that he will be called to testify. Bluford Wilson will be closely investigated, and perhaps ex-Detective Yaryan will be called upon.

Union Veterans.

The executive committee of "The Union Vet-erant" national committee held a meeting in this city last night: General James A. Garfield who served in the Union army during the late who served in the Union army during the late war, to meet at Indianapolis, Indiana, on Wednes-day, September 20, 1876, at it of clock a.m., to ratify the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler. It was also resolved to organize companies, regiments, brigades, divisions and corps of "Boya in Blue," and the committee requested all such associations to procure uniorms and torches. Colonel Brake DeKay was elected recording secretary. The call will be published in a few days.

Naval Affairs. Telegraphic advices received at the Navy De-partment mention that the Tuscacora arrived at San Francisco on the 3d instant from the Sand June 26. The United States steamer Ossuppee sailed from Portland, Me., yesterday morning for Eastport, Commander Arthur R. Yates, detached from the Sabine at Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on wating orders; Lieut, Commander F. A. Cook, Lieuts, W. W. Roades, Andrew Dunlap, Etward Woodman and F. H. Delano, Surgeon F. M. Dear-born, Passed Assistant Surgeon R. C. Person-, from the Sabiue and placed on waiting orders; Lieut, Herbert Wrasiow, detached from the Lackawanna and placed on waiting orders; Lieut, John F. Merry, from command of the receiving ship Relief, at Washington, and placed on wait sailed from Portland, Me., yesterday morning for

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims yesterday the following judgments, for loss of personal effects and wages by destruction of various vessels, were announced: Case 1,704, Wm. Spligle, Philadelphia, Pa., \$25; case 1,745, Etherington, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$325 case 1,781, Henry Williams, San Francisco, Cal. \$225; case 1,784, Jose M. Vega, New Idrin, Cal. \$200; case 1,784, Chrifte Kesler, Philadelphia, Pa. \$472,50; case 1,785, Wm. L. Curtis, San Francisco

The Geneva Award Bill-

relation to the distribution of the amount of the Geneva award that will remain after the Court simply this: It proposes to pay from the probably simply this: It proposes to pay from the probably remaining lund \$9.00,000, nrst, claimants who sustained lesses by exculpated cruisers on the high seas; eccond, to pay the war-premium class; third, to cover the remainder into the Treasary. The vote against the minority report introduced by Mr. Knott was 44 to 140, and then the insurers and the Southern Democraty who favor covering all the money into the Treasury combined against the bill, and the consequence was that it passed by only twelve majority. The irlends of the insurance companies were satisfied with the House action in striking them from the bill as the third class, because the other two classes named would use up all the money. They expect to do Appointments at the Treasury.

resident on Monday last asked Commisioner Fratt to remove Major Clarke, special agent at San Francisco. The Commissioner re rily, at least, until after the trial of certain illicit distillers whose arrest he caused, and the President cheerfully complied with the request. The Commissioner a serie that his relations with the President are of a very pleasant character, and he will, of course, respect all requests for removal or appointment made by him with good cause, and for, her that he has no cause wheever to visor for New England, was, Wednesday, at the request of President Grant, appointed chief of the special agents of the internal revenue office in place of Mr. Yaryan. It is understood that Mr. Groe. H. McCarice will succeed Judge Burnam as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. S. Guthrie will be appointed Cashier of the Treasury in the place of Mr. Gildlian, appointed Assistant Treasurer, and Mr. J. W. Whelpley will be appointed as Assistant Cashier. These promotions are in regular order.

The Signation at the Capitol Yesterday.

The commencement of the impeachment tria vesteriay threatened to cause a long summer session, but the probabilities are that the House will insist upon an early adjournment, and postponement of the case till December. Both the

The various committees of the Senate adjourned yesterday at 11 o'clock in order that, it possible, the Senate proposition to break the dead-lock on the legislative, executive add judicial appropriation bill might be effected. This was done with a view of allowing Senator Morrill to resign and take charge of the Treasury Department at once. But the House refused the profiered compromite. There has not for many years been in Congress such a display of bancombe as there was yesterday on the Democratic side in the discussion of this proposition. Mr. Randall and Mr. Cox made very humilating exhibitions of futile attenvits at statesmanilike utterances. They evinced a disposition to "rag" the minority into submission to their dic um. But the minority asserted its rights and forced the Hemocrats into a position where they were obliged to let General Gurfield show that the similation of the decade were thorough and convincing to the effect that the party that saved the country had gradually, largely and continually reduced the dobt and expenditures that were rolled up to enormous sums in the effort to prevent the rebel Democracy from raining the country. The various sommittees of the Senate adjourned

lomatic blats can easily be compromised. In that case the le is no good reason why an adjournment cannot be effected by sext Monday week, or even earlier.

The Custer Slaughter.

The very startling report of Custer's repulse and the entire destruction of his gallant cavalry force by Indians, printed in The Republican yesterday, caused a profound sensation in all quar-ters throughout this city yesterday. The War ters throughout this city yesterday. The War Department as well as the Indian office was without advices indicating a possible event of this character, and so sudden came the news of the terrible disaster that it struck every one with almost nervous amazement. Inquiries were anxiously made at the War Department for further particulars, but as none had been received by the authorities here, of course none centered by the authorities here, of course none centered by the authorities here, of course none of the Army of the Cumberland, and, as it was believed that dispatches received at Gen. Sheridan were in Philadelphia, in attendance upon the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, and, as it was believed that dispatches received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters in St. Louis would be forwarded to him in Philadelphia, and probably might not reach this city, yesterday a telegram asking for particulars was sent by Adjutant General Townsond and also by Mr. Crosby, the chief clerk of the War Department. Throughout the day it was hoped that the reports were idle, or else that they were vastly exaggerated, but dispatches late in the afternoon put an end to such aspirations, and rendered vain the impression that the socut's story may have been the result of too vivid an imagination mixed with a wholesome scare. The sad message that gave confirmation to the reports came to Mr. Crosby late in the afternoon, and is as follows:

**H. D. Crosby, War Department, Washington: Dispatches from General Terry, dated at his camp, mouth of Big Horn, and of Custer's death. Terry has failen back to his present camp. I have set full dispatches to the Lieutenant General wh will probably communicate them. I have not yet received General Terry's report of the action, nor a list of the casualities.

**R. C. DRUM, A. A. G. Full dispatches are, of course, awaited with the utmost anxiety, and every one is wondering to Department as well as the Indian office was with-

Full dispatches are, of course, awaited with the utmost anxiety, and every one is wondering to what extent the Indian war will go. They seem well prepared in every particular, and upon their native heath evince a savage boldness, organization and discipline that well may be taken as a source of surprise.

The Median Trust Fund

That Indian Trust Fund. The friends of Democratic Administrations, the

Treasury officers and their Secretary of the Interior will be given abundant opportunity to rise and explain dark and dubious transactions, the and expinin dark and dubious transactions, the irregularities of which appear, upon investigation, not only to be enormous, but absolutely astounding. The discovery of frauds and denciencies in the Indian trust fund appear to have been leit for the argus eye of Nir. Chandler to usearth, with clear wisdom and thorough research, frauds as plain as the light of day. An act of the present session of Congress directs the transfer of the Indian trust funds, heretofore held by the Secretary of the Interior, to the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury. Before complying with this request Secretary Chandler caused an inventory to be made the latter part of last week of the various stocks, nonds and other securities constituting the funds. It was then found that in addition to the \$850,000 alleged to have been taken while Jacob Thompson was Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanau's administration, \$1,00,406,60 was invested by Secretaries of the Interior under Democratic Administrations prior to 1891 in bonds of the Southern States, bearing from five to six per cent interest. The bonds were almost, if not entirely valueless, while the transaction itself was wholly illegal, as the law, which was enacted in 1841, says: "All fands held in trust by the United States, and the annual interest accruing thereon, when not otherwise required by treaty, shall be invested in stocks of the United States bearing a rate of interest not less than five per centum per annum." This law has been in force ever since. In some cases the interest which has been accruing on those worthless bonds amounts to more than the principal itself, while in all cases the interest on these worthless bonds amounts to more than the principal itself, while in all cases the interest on the bonds abstracted under Thompson's secretaryship amounts to \$55,50,60. Thus the Government has been defraaded up to July 1, 1876, of between four and five million dollars. The whole amount of the defalcation is \$2,316,406, and the interest accutally paid by the Go irregularities of which appear, upon investiga-

The Red Cloud Agency. General Vandever, Indian inspector for the

General Vandever, Indian inspector for the Red Cloud agency, sends the following letter to Commissioner Smith:

Red Cloud Indian Agency, June 20, 1876.

Dear Sin: Unless you visit this agency in person, and witness the number of Indians in daily attendance at this agency, it would be difficult for you to conceive the little dependence that is to be placed in the reports that are constantly being forwarded to Washington in regard to the wholesale departure of the Indians. Fort Laramie is ninety miles distant irom the agency, and yot they affect to know over there more about the affairs of the Indians here than the agency and Jearamie. Since then the carrying of the mail between the same time some horses and mules were stolen between this and the Platte river on the Sidney road, and that mail line was then abandoned. For more than a month there has been no regular communication, and no mail between the agency and the railroad, and the chief information received by the public in regard to the agency Indians came from Laramic and Cheyenne, and was founded on the vaguest kind of rumor, or deliberate falsehood. As an example of the kind of stories that are put affoct, and the little foundation for them, I will mention that whon on my way here, a few days ago, I met a company of returning Black Hills miners, and camped over night with them at Snake creek, filty miles south. They informed me that two days before they came by the Red Cloud agency, and there learned that a large number of Indians, five or six hundred, indi just returned to the agency from the north, bringing a number of wounded Indians with them, supposed to have been engaged in the fight with General Crook. Immediately upon my arrival here I set about inquiring into this matter, and after full investigation I found that there was not a grain of truth in the story told by the Black Hills parry.

I presume, however, that this cannard was given out on the arrival of the party at the raitroad, and that by this time if has been excensively circulated in the Red Cloud agency, sends the following letter to

The Naval Investigation. Secretary Robeson was before the House Com-tee on Naval Affairs yesterday for five consecu-tive hours, and his examination covered almost tive hours, and his examination covered almost every point of any importance around which any interest has centred, as the result of the six months of investigation to which he and his Department have been subjected. Upon the eccasion of his first appearance before the committee a memorandum was furnished him by the chairman, embracing certain matters elicited in the course of the investigation, which it seemed necessary to explain, as, for instance, the testimony of the Cattells, of Mathews and others, as well as evidence touching upon the Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. advances, the courts-martial in the cases of Quackenbush and Belkmap, and of Begart, the defaulting paymaster's cierk.

The Cattell transactions and the dealings of Mathews with the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing were all pretty fully explained in Mr. Robeson's original statement. His entire ignorance of Cattell's operations was at the time most positively shown, a fact previously admitted by Cattell himself in his testimony in Phinadelphia, and the Secretary's statement with respect to his uniform practice of non-interference in the matter of contracts was very amply corroborated by the testimony of every present or past chief of bureau in his Department, as well as of the several purchasing paymasters at the different stations who have occupied such positions during the present administration.

With reference to the doings of E. G. Cattell, however, the Secretary repeated yesterday that he had no knowledge or information whatever of that person's transactions; that he had never received any benefit from them in any shape, and had no expectation of deriving any benefit therefrom.

The cases of the reinstatement of Commander Quackenbosh, Paymaster Beiknap, Engineer Lourall and Lieutenant Bassett were fully explained by the Secretary, who showed the legality of his acts, in each case quoting the opinion of various Attorney Generals upon the points in issue.

various Attorney Generals upon the points in issue.

Referring to the case of Bogart, he gave a brief history of the case, setting forth that the man was tried by court-martial, and finally convicted at San Francisco, and, being sentenced, was imprisoned aboard the receiving ship at Mare island. Upon representations of his irlends that Hogart was dying of consumption by reason of his close confinement, the Secretary directed the commandant to permit him the use of the yard for exercise, when, taking advantage of the clemency thus extended, he made his escape. He has since been in Washington, and before the committee as a witness. Upon being asked by the chairman if he was not aware of the fact of Hogart's presence in Washington this spring, Mr. Robeson stated that he had heard of his presence here,

but had taken no means to secure his arrest, for the reason that he did not want it to be said that he was interfering at all with the investigation being made by the committee, before whom he seemed to be an important witness.

The subject of the repairs of the United States steamer Tallapoea was referred to, Mr. Robeson stating as his reasons for sending herto Baltimere for these repairs that Mr. Stevenson Archer, then a member of the Naval Committee, had appealed to him, in behalf of the workingmen of that place, who were suffering for want of labor, and he, as Secretary, had directed the chief of the bursau of construction to ascertain whether there were parties in Baltimore capable of doing the work, and such having been found to be the case the ship was sent there for repairs.

In response to the inquiry with respect to the purchase of new vessels, the Secretary said that only two had been purchased, and these were the Dispatch and Rio Bravo, because they were nocessary for the special service of the Government at the time. The latter was purchased last year for \$14.000, during the Mexican troubles, it being a small steamer of light draft, capable of entering the Rio Grande, which no other vessel then in the navy could do. Mr. Robeson exhibited as his authority for the purchase a letter, directing, on behalf of the President, that the steamer be purchased.

The Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., matter was touched upon, but no new facis were developed, except that the Secretary presented a copy of the

The Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., matter was touched upon, but no new facts were developed, except that the Secretary presented a copy of the orders to Paymaster General Bradford, dated September 29, 1873, ten days after the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., directing him to proceed to and remain in London for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Government in the complication of affairs at that time existing as the result of the great panic and the close identification of the Department therewith. In this connection the chairman called the attention of Mr. Robeson He admitted the letter to be his, which he said was written as a private letter to a friend, setting forth the reasons, political and official, which has led to the appointment. He said that the letter had been stolen from Clews; that prior to its publication he had received communications announcing its possession by unfirmly parties, and intimated that its publication might be averted by the payment of a consideration commensurate with its value to the writer, but that he had paid no attention to the matter, as the communication was one, of the ruthorship of which he has no reason to be assumed. He very pointically inquired of the committee whether, in their opinion nobody but members of Congress were to be influenced by political considerations.

With respect to the trettimony of William Matthews, upon whose books certain charges appeared dollars. Lie letter presented two receipts, signed by Matthews imself, for the full amount of the indebtedness.

Certain figures basing recently been published, Curporting to be the tax jead upon an income by

f the indebtodness. Certain figures having recently been published, Certain figures having recently been published, purporting to be the tax paid upon an income by Mr. Robe, on before he came into office, he asked if these figures had emanated from the committee, and was told that they had. He thereupon made a very material ameniment to the statement, by exhibiting a receipt of the collector of internal revenue at Camden, showing that in October, 1886, he had paid at ax of over seven thousand. This amount, he stated, was the result of certain business transactions, culminating in a considerable profit at that period. In the years tunnediately succeeding he had been engaged in certain business ventures, from which he had temporarily-lost, and so had not made returns. In 1870 he had paid tax on income of \$4.00; this amount being exclusive of his salary as Secretary of the Navy. The examination of Mr. Robeson be continued to-day at 19 o'clock.

Miscellaneous. Among the callers on the President vesterday

was Major General Hancock, who had a pleasant interview with the Executive, and several Sen-ators and members of the House of Representa-tives were also in consultation with the President during the day. President Grant has signed the act to authorize resident Grant has signed the act to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river from some feasible point in La Crosse county, in the State of Wisconsin, to some feasible point in Houston county, in State of Minnesota.

How the Republican Deputies Feel. PARIS. July 6.—Differences of opinion have arisen among the Republican Deputies over the municipal bill. The members of the Left, who vesterday agreed to a compromise on the bill from the group known as the "Republican Left," another section of the Left, called the Republican union, which is under the direct leadership of M. Jambetta, held a meeting to-day and passed a resolution repealing the com lant over these dissentions. They declare that confusion has taken possession of the Republican party, for now both the Republican Left and the irreconcillable Radicals are opposed to M. Gam.

ARTICLES AGAINST PUBLIC PRACE. ARTICLES AGAINST FUBLIC PRACE.
VERSAILLES, July 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Montijan, in view of the recent prosecution of Ics Braits De L' Homme for publishing an article from the pen of Henri Rochefort, moved the atoution of the decree of 1852, prohibiting convicts from writing newspaper articles.
In spite of the strenuous opposition of Minister Dufarre, "urgency" was voted for the motion by 27 years to 147 mays. The Legitimist and Bonapartist deputies abstained from voting, in order to place the Government in a minority. The extreme Left cheered on the announcement of the result.

LONDON, July 7.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard says a private soldier of the Eighth dragoons, the regiment of which the Duc de Chartres is lieutenant colonel, and which is sta-tioned at Nancy, approached the Duc with a remissed their mark, and the assassin was idealed arrested.

London, July 7.—The Times' Paris dispatch says in consequence of the resolution of the Republican Left it is now believed the Government commands a majority in the Chamber.

Convention of Total Abstinence Men.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 .- The sixth annual ses. sion of the Total Abstinence Union concluded to-lay. A report recommending that bands of Rocky Mountain Indians be admitted to the Union and also Wisconsin Indians was agreed to.

A telegram of congratulation was sent to the Archbishop of Cincinnati, on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee. Rev. Patrick Byrne, of Trenton. N. J., was elected president. Other officers were also elected. It was decided to hold the next convention on the last We nesday in August, in Euffale, N. Y. The convention then adjourned

M. W. Supreme Conclave, Order of Heptasephs, or Seven Wise Men, met again to-day. A lengthy discussion ensued on a proposition looking to a reunion with the Independent Order of S. M. M., which second from the parent organization and which, in this State alone, numbers \$100 members. In the afternoon the members of the Supreme looky took a trip up the river and visited the House of Correction.

Averesta, Mr., July 6,-Mr. Blaine has now ocen home eight days. So far there has been no special change in his case. The nervous prostraspecial change in his case. The nervous prostra-tion is still the marked characteristic of his case. He is not able to leave his room, and is almost en-tirely confined to his bed. His physician thinks it will be many weeks before he will resume work. A European trip is strongly recommended as soon as his strength is sufficient.

San Francisco, July 5.-The celebration was concluded to-day with a regatia of the San Francisco Yacht Club. The day was favorable.

remeised racht Club. The day was favorable. There was a fine breeze and a spirited race, a large number of crafts participating. Dispatches from all paris of the interior of the States show that the relebration of the Fourth was on a scale unprecedented here.

POTTSVILLE, PA., July 6,-The Yost murder trial, which was interrupted last month by the Murdered with a Club. CAMBEN, N. J., July 6.-Last night George

Molly Maguire Case.

Biddle, aged 35, was attacked with a club and instantly killed in South Camden by Robert Slack, of Philadelphia. Black is in custody.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.-Louisville 7, Mutual 1. Chicago, July 6.-Hartford 6, Chicago 2. CINCINNATI, July 6 .- Cincinnati 5, Athletic 2.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

St. Louis, July 6.—The Democratic State convention will be held at Jefferson City July 19, and the Republican State convention at the same place August 9. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 6 .- F. W. Adams, of Stockbridge, manufacturer of cotton warp cas-simeres, has failed for some forty thousand dol-lars, with assets of between twenty and thirty thousand dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The United States PHILADELPHIA, July e.—The United States Centennial Commission held an executive session this morning, at which the list of judges of award for agricultural stock was discussed. There are twenty of these judges to be appointed. The sub-ject was referred back to the special committee. New York, July 6 .- Judge Westbrook has con are a coas, July c.—Junge Westbrook has con-firmed the report of the receiver of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and directed him to pay the proposed divi-dend of ten per cent. to such of the creditors as have proved claims. About \$4,000,000 of claims have been proved.

have been proved.

New York, July 6.—The funeral of the late Colonel Marshall Lefferts took piace this morning. There was no military display at the obsequies, which were simple and unostentatious. Members of the veteran corps, 7th regiment, officers of regiments of the National Guard, and private effisens were present. The services were celebrated by Rev. Drs. Hutton and Vermilyea, the latter of whom prenounced a fitting outogy on the deceased. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

THE EMIGRATION OF

GREAT IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

MR.LYNDE'S OPENING ARGUMENT

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION HILL

SENATE.

THURSDAY, July 6, 186. The Senate met at 11 o'clock a, m. Mr. BOOTH presented a memorial of merchant of San Francisco remonstrating against the pro posed amendment to the shipping act.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Post
Offices and Post Roads, reported back numerous petitions relative to the sale of envelopes, and also relating to postage on third-class mail matter, and other memorials in relation to postal matters, and asked to be discharged from their furthe consideration, the matters to which these refe having been disposed of in the Post Office oppr

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the ommissioners of immigration, asking certain legislation. Referred. Also, a bill to regulate immigration. Reserved o the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SARGENT called up his resolution n re-

CRINESE IMMIGRATION, and offered a substitute declaring that opinion of the Senate no relations should le entered into with the Governments of Great Hitain revent the great influx of Chinese, cooling and minimals into this country.

Mr. SARGENT, in reply to a question, said nine enths of the immigrants were coolies, and nhetymer, at of a hundred of the women were brught this country for immoral purposes.

Mr. EDAUN DS said this was a subject to imprish and in some respects too critical to be etcd on on the jump. It should have exeful ansideration by the Committee on Foreign felacons. He appealed to Mr. SARGENT not to three vote without reference.

vote without reference. Mr. SARGENT said he should resist a metion Mr. SARGENT said he should resist a melon to refer, because the subject had been considered in the Senate since the 20th of April, because he had early in the session presented the petition of twenty thousand people asking some action, and because the subject had been before the Committee on Foreign Relations. There had been two great conventions recently. The Republican by a three fourths vote, had spoken in a way to slow their sympathy for the Pacific States, while he Democrate convention had gone much further than the resolution he had offered; and he thought the question should be met airly by the Senite, He proposed to call the years and nays on the question, that the people would see where he Senate stood.

orate stood.
Mr. EDMUNDS said he did not suppose my for the resolution without reference through far of appearing on the record as in favor of reference. Mr. MERRIMON said there were two sides at the question, and the subject should be carefully considered by the Committee on Foreign Rela-

considered by the Committee on Foreign Relitions.

Mr. HAMILTON said the people of the Packer States had worked up the political conventions see which would bid the highest. What had income of all the speeches that were made dy before yesterday about the home of the oppressi, the land of the free, &c.? Because lasor wis cheap on the Pacific coast they would get rids' it. It could be seen that there was an alliast between those who dis itsed the Chinese, the negro and the Indian to exterminate them, and the would be done unless the Republic interfered in their protection. Better, said he, pull out the tail of the eagle, ellip his wings and say no more about a free country.

Mr. SARGENT denied that the conventions had been worked up, and said the Senator's idea.

THE CHIMINALS AND DIBRASES
of the whole world. The Chinese were coming of
the Pacific coast like the frogs of Egypt, and the
number increased every year. He recited is
detail several cases of criminal outrages to show
the unfitness of these people to become America;
citizens if they desired, which they did not.
Mr. HAMLIN opposed present action on the
subject, and thought it a delicate matter for the
Senate, being the body to ratify a treaty, to
dictate the terms of a treaty to the Executive.
Alr. MORTON said his sympathies had been
elicited by the gentleman irom California, but
he thought the resolution too broad to be acted on
in the merning hour. He proposed a substitute
that a committee of three Senators be appointed
to inquire into the character, extent and effect of
Chinese immigration into this country, with power
to visit the Pacific coast for that purpose, and to
send for persons and papers, and to report at the
next session of Congress.
Mr. SARGENT said he would be willing to accept that in place of his resolution.

cept that in place of his resolution.

Mr. EDMUNDS insisted on his motion to refer, and the yeas and mays were ordered.

The motion to refer was rejected—yeas 15, Mr. SARGENT then accepted the substitute; and it was agreed to.
At twelve o'clock the Senate proceeded to the

against Wm. W. Eelknap, After the journal of the last trial day has been

read,
Mr. Lynde, from the managers, asked if the
winerses summoned by the prosecution were
ore.ent.
The Clerk was directed to call the names of those The Clerk was directed to call the names of those summoned, and the witnesses to rise and respond when their names were called.

Some twenty-teven names were called, and the following responded, viz: E. P. Bartlett, Caleb P. Marsh, and C. M. Morton.

Mr. Leven asked that attachments might be issued for the witnesses who had not responded, with the exception of those who had beet told that they would be notified when wanted.
On motion of Mr. ElfMUNDS, action on this motion was deferred until to morrow.

Mr. Carpenter said then were at least nice names on that list that had not been furnished the defense. He wanted to know what that meant. meant.

Air. Lynde said that the additional witnesse

Mr. LYNDE said that the habitional witessess were found necessary after the list had been made out for the defense. Mr. LYNDE said he would ask the indulgence of the Senate while he reformed to the paper presented by Mr. Black on the last day of the trial, on

THE SUBJECT OF LESS THAN TWO-THIRDS THE SUBJECT OF LIESS THAN TWO-THIRDS having voted that the Senate had jurisdiction, not proceeded to argue against the grounds assumed, when Mr. Sherman objected to its discurzion, the question having already been decided. Mr. Lyang said he did not care to preced, and the Chair did not rate on the point of order. Mr. Lyang the proceeded with the opening argument for the prosecution. He reviewed the legislation and orders issued from the foundation of the Government to the present day to show that the strictest care had been continually carerised to procee the soldier in his rations and supplies. He next referred to the section of the areay appropriation act of July 16, 1870, authorizing, under certain circumstances, the appointment of post traders at military posts on the frontier remote from any city or large town. A letter, dated on the 18th of August, 1870, was on file at the War Department from Caleb P. Marsh in relation to a post tradership. They would show that on the 25th of July, 1873, a letter was received at

THE WAS DEPARTMENT, rigned by nearly all the officers at Fort Sill and indersed by General Sheridan, recommending John S. Evans and John J. Fisner as post traders.

John S. Evans and John J. Fisher as post traders, and that this was followed by a second letter, probably to overcome some difficulty arising from the recommendation of a firm. The appointment was not made until September or Goober. He then recited the testimony relative to the transactions between Belikhap, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh and Evans, which has aiready been given to the public through the House investigation.

He said that if the managers succeeded in proving the payment of the sams of money to Belkhap, the court must convict him. He had gone ever the whole ground that the Senate might be familiar with every circumstance connected with the transactions. the transactions.

Mr. Carpenter said he desired to ask if the managers claim that the charges contained in their articles were a violation of any particular statute, or, in other words, what the high crime was.

statute, or, in other words, what the high crime was.

MR. LYNDE said that they did not deem it necessary that a specific statute should have been violated, but the managers did rely upon sections 1,7a1 and 5,501 punishing.

Mr. McManon said that the managers were ready to take testimony, and asked that the witnesses be sworn.

Some six or eight witnesses, including Caleb Marsh, answered to their names, and were sworn. sworn.

Mr. George M. Adams, clerk of the House, was placed on the stand. vas placed on the stand. Mr. Black saked what was expected to be shown Mr. Black said what was expected to be shown by this winess.

Mr. McManon said simply the production of a paper which they would have by another witness.

Mr. Black said the defense held that as two-thirds was required to convict, the voice of one third of the Senste was the

VOICE OF THE BODY.

As more than one thru and said it had no jurisdiction, he objected to testimony being taken. In
view of the former action of the Senate he hardly
expected the Senate to take his view, and he
hardly knew what was to be done. The counsel
for the defense could not understand the logic by
which a man was to be removed from an office he
did not occupy. He argued that the vote of more
than one third was as valid as if it had received
the vole of every Senator.

Mr. Carpenter said the defense had filed a mo-tion to wacate that order, and that should be de-cided before the court proceeded. It would not be desirable to go on for weeks taking testimony and then the court find the order erroneous, and the testimony go for naught. He held that the com-mon practice of the courts was to consider motions

to reconsider action, and a request to the Senate to review its own action could be no act of disrespect to the Senate.

His former motion was not and could not be considered in any way disrespectful to the Court. He believed then that the order of the Court was

He believed then that the order of the Court was erroneous, and he was prepared to prove now, to the satisfaction of every lawyer hotding a seast in the Senate, that the order was erroneous. He insisted that the defense had a right to be heard on the motion to vacate the order directing the trial to proceed.

Mr. Carpenter asked that the following order be made: That the counsel for the defense object to the taking of testimony on the ground that there can be no legal conviction, the Senate having declared the essential fact that the accused was not, when impeached, an officer of the Government.

was not, when impeached, an officer of the Government.

The Senate overuled the motion.

Mr. McManox then proceeded with the examination of Mr. Adams, who produced the contract between Marsh and John S. Evans, and said he had received it from the Congressional Printer, A. M. Chapp, as a part of the papers received from the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department. It had been in his possession since the time so delivered.

Mr. Edward P. Bartlett, attorney and counseloration of New York city, was next called and examined by Mr. McManox. Had known Mr. Marsh since 186s or 1869, and had been his legal advisor.

Mr. McManox. State whether on any occasion he came with a person whom he represented to be John S. Evans, for the purpose of having an agreement drawn up.

Witness. When the paper was drawn Marsh came alone; Evans did not come till it was executed.

wited.

Mr. McManon. Look at this paper and see if you recognize it, and if it is signed by the parties.

Witness. It is all in my handwriting, and it is my writing as a witness to the signatures.

Mr. McManon. Did both parties sign it in your come? office?

Witness, After the contract was drawn, I was requested to take it to an office on Hroadway, and was there introduced by Mr. Marsh to a man who he said was John S. Evans. He signed the paper.

by the Express company, Manifests, deliverybooks and receipt-books were produced to show
the following transactions:
November 1, 1870, a package was received from
New York, from C. P. Marsh to Hon, W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, marked as containing
\$1,500, Delivered in person by Mr. Dodge, and
receipted by W. W. Belknap.
January 17, 1871, package marked as containing
\$1,500, from C. P. Marsh to W. W. Belknap and
receipted by W. W. Belknap.
April 18, 1871, \$1,500 from C. P. Marsh to W. W.
Helknap and receipted by John Potts, then chief
clerk of the War Department.
November 4, 1873, \$1,500, same to same, receipted
by H. F. Grosby.
April 10, 1874, package from R. G. Cary & Co.
to-W. W. Belknap: delivered April 11, and receipted for by W. T. Barnard, clerk in the War
Department.
May 24, package marked to contain \$1,000, from
R. G. Cary & Co. to W. W. Belknap; delivered
May 25, and receipted for by H. F. Grosby.
November 8, 1875, \$500 from R. G. Cary & Co. to
W. W. Belknap: delivered November 9, and receipted by W. W. Belknap.
January 18, package valued at \$2,000, without
name of sender, and addressed

TO MES, W. W. BELKNAP,

TO MRS. W. W. BELKNAP. was received and delivered January 19, and re-ceipted by Mrs. W. W. Eelknap. The witness explained by whom the entries were made, by whom and how checked and the general rules adopted to prevent mistakes or miscarriages. Mr. Dodge also identified the different signatures receiving for the several packages.

H. F. Crosby was next examined, and identified the signatures. It was usual for the chief clerk to receipt for packages for the Secretary. Witness was confidential clerk to Mr. Belknap in 1870, 1871 and a part of 1872, and was made chief clerk on the death of Mr. Potis, in July, 1872; still occupy the position.

cierk on the death of Mr. Potis, in July, 1872; still occupy the position.

By Mr. McManox. Have you examined the records of the War Department to see where W. W. Belknap was on the 25th of July, 1879; A. I do not recolect.

Witness was then shown a memorandum prepared at his dictation, and he said he could not state of his own knowledge where he was, but the records showed that he was abtent from the Department; could not tell where he was on the 18th of June, 1872. On the 27th of November, 1872, telegrams indicated that he was in Chicago, and on the 16th of June, 1873, he was at West Point.

Mr. McManox. State whether any applica-

Mr. McManon. State whether any applica-tion was made for the papers of Mr. Beiknap when he retired from the War Department. A. No application was made, but it was agreed to send his private papers to him. Witness was asked to define what were private papers, and said there were letters that were considered as semi-official that were not put on file and his own private and personal correspond-

papers are.

Mr. McManon. What conversation had you with him in relation to these letters on his going out? A. Witness could not remember what, or whether he had any.

Q. Did you submit to him the Marsh letter? A. I did.

Q. Did you submit to him the Marsh letter? A. 1 did.
Q. Did that go on file? A. It did not.
Mr. McMarkon srid that was one of the documents they and served a notice on defense to produce.
To witness: Give the contents of that letter.
Mr. Carpenter at this point gave the letter to Mr. McMarkon, and it was "dentified by the witness by the office marks as the one given to Mr. Helknap.
Q. From whom did you get that letter? I do not know, but suppose I must have received it from Mr. Belknap.
Q. If put among the private papers, by whose order was it done? A. It must have been the Secretary's. order was it cone: A. It must be a like a Secretary's.

Q. Who had possession of it when Mr. Beiknap went out of office? A. It must have been in one of it e cases. Leaters of the same character were stowed away in the bookenses.

Q. How came you to get this particular letter and give it to Mr. Beiknap? A. I gave it with other letters. other letters.
Q. Did you not have a conversation with W. T.
Barnard': I d'd.
Q. Looking to the Fort Sill matters? A. Yes,

et. Looking to the Fort Sill matters? A. Yes, sir.

The letter from Marsh to Belknap was then read by the Clerk, in which he saked that the appointment be made in the name of John S. Evans, as it would be more convenient to have him manage the busines at present.

Q. Were you examined by the House Judiciary Committee about the p-pers delivered to Belknap?

A. I was.

Q. Bid you mention this letter? A. I did not.
Q. How did we know that this letter was in existence?

A. I done know. The fact had above. Q. How did we know that this letter was in existence? A. I do not know. The fact had almost
passed ont of my mind.
Q. Was this letter delivered by itself or with
the other letter? A. My recollection is not distict, but I think it was delivered before the Q. Was it the day he resigned, or the day before? A. I am not certain.

Q. Was it the day he resigned, or the day before? A. I am not certain.
Q. Was it at Mr. Belknap's request to deliver Fort Sill papers? A. I do not recoilect.
Witness was then examined as to Mr. Belknap's reading the New York Tribune, and testined that be thought he heard b'm read the dispatch about the Foit Sill tradership; knew that he wrote an order for an investigation of the truth or untrath o; the statement.

The article in the Tribune was then read, and the order issued a day or two subsequently.
Witness was next examined as to the testimony of General Hazen-testimony before the Military Committee—but his recollection was indistinct; thought he had heard him converse about it, but could not recall the conversation.

Mr. McManox then offered in evidence the printed evidence of General Hazen and the order i. such by the War Department.

After some discussion by counsel as to its admissibility, Mr. SHERMAN objected to its reception.

Mr. McManox said they had evidence enough. After some discussion by counsel as to its administibility, Mr. SHERMAN objected to its reception.

Mr. McManon said they had evidence enough, and he would withdraw it for the present.

General Irwin McDowell was next called, and testified that in 1872 he was in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters in New York city. He met accidentally with Whitelaw Re'd, and taxed him with abusing the army—the Tribuse, the old Tribuse, at that time had many articles against the army—and among others mentioned the Fort Sill matter, and Reid said that was true, and there was more back of it, and that the man at Fort Sill was paying a man in New York for the position. He came to Washington, whether incidentally or not he did not recoilect, and tought the Sceretary, and told him what he had been told, and said that it was hard that the people at Fort Sill should be so charged, and that it would be damaging if continued. The Sceretary saked him to draw up an order to remedy it, and he drew the order, as he supposed, to cover all the evils complained of. The Sceretary said he had desired to make such an order, but the Judge Advocate, who was the legal adviser of the Department, had said that post-traders, dealing with citizens as well as solders, were not subject to the rules governing sutiers. General Garrier, had told him.

ABOUT HAZEN'S TESTIMONY. He had asked Gen. G. about it. Gen. G. con-curred with him that the order covered the whole ground. Talked over the Hazen testimony with the Sceretary, who was indignant that Hazen went before the Military Committee without rewent before the Military Committee without re-perting to him.

Senstor LOGAN asked witness in case of ir-regularity on the part of a superior officer, what would be the duty of an officer?

General McDonald said, in his opinion, he should mention it to the staff officers and his next officer.

omcer.

Mr. McManon. That would not prevent him from testifying before a committee of Congress if subnemes. nn.
Mr. McManon again proposed to put the testi-mony of Gen. Hazen in evidence.
Mr. SHERMAN said there had been additional Mr. SHERBLAN said there had been additional testimony, but it had not removed his objection.

The Senate, by a vote of 20 to 31, decided not to admit the testimony.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the court adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The legislative cess'on was resumed, and at once, at 5:70 o'clock p. m., adjourned to 11 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. LORD (N. Y.), on behalf of the manager of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, offered resolution authorizing the Clerk of the House to the request of the managers, with such papers as may be demanded; and that the Committee or ed to appear and testify in the case. Adopte

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL. the question being upon the adoption of the minerity report of the committee by Mr. Knorr as a substitute for Mr. Lonp's bill. The substitute was rejected; yeas, 35; nays,

The substitute was rejected; yeas, 35; nays, 100.

Mr. HOLMAN then moved to lay the bill on the table, and the motion was rejected—by yeas, 26; nays, 113.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and was read a third time as follows:

Not. 1. That it shall be the duty of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claim; in the mode and subject to all the conditions, limitations and provisions of chapter 400 of the laws of the Forty-third Congress except as changed and modified by this act, to receive and examine the claims mentioned in section two of this act, and to enter judgment for the amounts allowed therefor in two clauses. Such claims to be filed with the clerk of said court within six months from the passage of this act, and said court is hereby continued until July 22, 1877.

Sec. 2. That the first class shall be for claims directly resulting from damage done on the high seas by Confederate cruisers during the late rebellion, including vessels and cargoes attacked and taken on the high seas and cursued therefrom, although destroyed within four miles of the shore, except as provided for in section 11 of said chapter 469. The second class shall be for claims for the payment of premiums for war risks, whether paid to corporations, agents or individuals, after the sailing of any Confederate cruiser. Sec. 3. That in examining claims of the second class it shall be the duty of the court to deduct any sum in any way received by or repaid to the claimant, diminishing the amount paid for any such premium, so that the actual loss of the claimant only shall be allowed.

Sec. 4. That the judgments rendered by sail court under this act shall be be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the sum of money paid to the United States pursuant to article seven of the treaty of Washington and accruing therefore, not appropriated to chi-ms provable under the provisions of said chapter 450 and the act extending the time for the filling of claims therefores so the second class is shall be paid before the judgments of the

tending the time for the filing of claims thereunder.

Sec. 5. That the judgments entered in the first class shall be paid before the judgments of the second class are paid. If the sum of money so unappropriated shall be insufficient to pay the judgments of the first class, they shall be paid according to the proportions which they severally bear to the whole amount of such unappropriated sum. If such sum shall be sufficient to pay the judgments of the first class, and not sufficient to pay the judgments of the second class, the latter judgments shall be paid according to the proportions which they severally bear to the residue of such unappropriated sum.

Sec. 6. That in other respects the said judgments shall be reported and paid in the mode provided for the payment of judgments by said chapter 449, and the act providing for the payment of judgments by said thereunder.

Sec. 7. That all claims filed, or that may here.

thereunder.

Sec. 7. That all claims filed, or that may here after be filed, in said court, in the name of one or more claimants, relating to a vessel in which other claimants are interested, shall be deemed and held to be legally filed, the same as if all the parties in interest had joined in the filing of the restlition. The bill was then passed by a vote of 108 yeas to Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., from the conference Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., from the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and asked its discharge and the appointment of another committee.

Mr. RANDALL said that at the meeting of the conferees this morning the Senate submitted a proposition in which they declare that the salaries of the several offices in the Executive Departments are matters which should be examined in detail, and that it was unwise to attempt to engraft legislation relating thereto on an appropriation bill. But the Senate conferes will recede from its disagreement to the action of the House.

tion bill. But the Senate conferees will recede from its disagreement to the action of the House, provided a committee be appointed, consisting of two members of the Senate and two members of the House, who shall inquire into the subject and regulate the matter of salaries, and report at the next session, and that whatever change may be made by said commission shall take effect as from July 1, 1876. But the Senate adds to its offer that it cannot recognific the right to be compelled to made by said commission shall take effect as from July 1. 1876. But the Senate adds to its offer that it cannot recognize the right to be compelled to assist in the change of existing laws, and while the Senate does not insist that the House shall be compelled to vote for the appropriation of any money it may feel its duty to refuse, the House must not insist upon the Senate changing existing laws, but each House must be left to act independently on these questions. The Senate also agrees to recede from its amendment in relation to the reduction of the clerical force, and to agree with an amendment reducing the number to one half of the number proposed by the House bill.

Mr. RANDALL said the practical effect of the Senate's first proposition would be to give the clerks a claim upon the Government for the difference in the amount suppropriated by the bill and the amount that the committee proposed might determine should be paid. It would leave the controversy to the future, instead of determining it now. The House conferees had also proposed as a compromise that the money appropriated as compensation for clerks, &c., should be in full for all compensation for the year ending June 30, 1871, unless Congress should otherwise order. This, said Mr. RANDALL, was a recognition of the right of the House to make the appropriation for salaries for the coming pear. They also agreed to incorporate as an additional section.

printion of relarities for the coming year. They also agreed to incorporate as an additional section the suggestion for a committee of four members. With regard to the number of cierks the bill as it left the House reduced the number 1,200. The Senate agreed to a reduction of 300, which made 80 the difference in controversy. The House conferces had, of course, rejected that proposition, as well as the one to reduce only 600, because he believed they could do better. With regard to the 10 per cent, reduction on salaries, the Senate had practically receded from its opposition by its concessions on the post office appropriation bill. Mr. HALE, of Maine, suggested that there was a wast difference between the salaries of post masters and cierks, as the salaries of the latter had not been increased since 1856, while those of the former had steadily increased.

Mr. RANDALL said that within the past few years the salaries of all persons in private employ had been decreased, and it was therefore not utreasonable to make this reduction of 10 per cent. In the pay of cierks of the Government.

Mr. FUSTER, of Ohlo, said it was but justice to the Senate conferces to state that they had agreed that the reduction of pay of members of Congress stand, and they will meet the House conierces half way on other reductions, but they objected to the new legislation, and it looked as though the House was making an attempt to invade their rights as a co-ordinate branch of the Government. They were not willing to be co-creed into the recognition of a principle of this sort. He was informed that the Senate was solid on this question and that many Democrats agreed with the majority of the Senate was solid on this question and that many Democrats agreed with the majority of the Senate in resisting it.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, said that the Senate

Ing it.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, said that the Solate had never refused to change existing law where it was in the direction of true economy. He wanted to ask Mr. RANDALL if he denied the wanted to ask Mr. KANDALL II he defined the cqual right of the Senate to pass upon the number of employees under the Government, or upon the question of salaries?

Mr. RANDALL said that at the beginning of this session the House had changed a rule so as to permit new legislation when it was in the direction of retremement and reform.

Mr. KASSON said that was not answering his causation. question.

Mr. RANDALL said the Constitution gave the House the right to originate all money bills.

Mr. RASSON. But do you deny the equal right of the Senate under the Constitution to award bills. amend bills?
Mr. RANDALL said that he accepted for the House all the powers that the Constitution gave it. [Laughter on the Republican side.]
Mr. HOLMAN argued that the House had the right to determine how much money shall be appropriated, and for what purpose it should be exceeded. proper dead.

Mr. KASSON asked Mr. Holman if he denied the equal right of the Senate over legislation in appropriation bills.

Mr. HOLMAN said the House had the exclusion in the senate over legislation in the senate over legislation in the senate over legislation.

Mr. HOLMAN said the House had the exclusive right to originate all money bills.

Mr. RASON admitted that. It had the right to originate bills, but did the gentleman deep the right of the Senate to give free refusal or free consent to legislation which proposed to fix the number of employees or amount of salary?

Mr. HOLMAN replied that he certainly did not hold to that on general legislation. In that regard both Houses were equal, but the House alone could originate revenue bills. This House of Representatives was sent here for reform and retrenchment. They came here for that purpose and would not back down now.

Mr. FOSTER asked if the Senate had not expressed a willingness to reduce to the amount of Mr. FOSTER asked if the Senate had not expressed a willingness to reduce to the amount of iwenty-two millions?

Mr. RANDALL said they could have reduced forty millions if they had really desired to do so.

Mr. FOSTER said no doubt the other side could reduce to sixty millions He wanted now to ask Mr. Holman if he (Holman) had not said that he had discovered that many of the reductions made by that side of the House were too great.

reductions made by that side of the House were too great.

Mr. HOLMAN said he had expressed the opintion on a few points. But as the representatives of the people, directly, it was their duty to resist the increase of expenditures.

Mr. CANNON, of Ill., inquired if it was not a fact that in the Post Office bill the salaries of thirty thousand postmasters had been increased.

Mr. HOLMAN admitted the fact, but said that other salaries had also been cut down in a corresponding degree.

Mr. HOLMAN admitted the fact, but said that other salaries had also been cut down in a corresponding degree.

Mr. COX, of N. Y.. said he heard that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Fosten) had admitted that there would and could be a reduction of at least thirty millions this year. Why had not this been done before? He had now before him one (pointing toward Gen. Gampello and looking directly at him) who had for years held the purso of the nation and why had he not reduced the expenses? No genuine effort had been made to reduce them by the party in power since the war. All the mency bills should originate in the House, and if we now how down to the Senate we bow down to the golden calf. Mr. Gox compared the Senate to the House of Poers, and said they should have no more power over the purse than the latter. The whole theory of our Government was based upon that idea as to the relative power of the two branches, and he instanced cases where the House of the Senate in this regard. The House had the parliamentary power and right as against the Senate.

Mr. HUBBELL, of Mich., said that Mr. Cox was reported at St. Louis as having said that we did not need an army until after the election, and that the frontiersmen could take care of the Indians. What did the gentleman mean by that?

Mr. COX said he had said so in substance, and he meant that there was no necessity for a force there, because he wanted the soldiers kept away from the throats of the Southern people. The proper bace for these soldiers was on the border, and if the telegraph reports of to-day are true we need some other curse than that which has been pursued by the Administration. He was for retrendment and reform, and if it was not carried out 40,000,000 of American people would know the reason why.

Mr. GABEIELD appealed to be heard, and that the first law dewanded that he should have

Mr. HANDALL nere demanded the previous question, when Mr. GARFIELD appealed to be heard, and said that fair play demanded that he should have a hearing after the allusion that had been made to him by Mr. Holman. As Mr. Randall manifested a purpose not to accord the time, the Republicans refused to vote and left the House without a quorum, and it was finally agreed that Mr. Garriend should have the floor and Mr. Cox should reply.

[See Fourth Page.]

THE GREAT FIGHT.

TERRY'S DISPATCH TO SHERIDAN Mourning for Custer

EXPRESSED EVERYWHERE WAR ON THE TURKISH BORDER

BIG FIGHT EXPECTED

THE GREAT INDIAN FIGHT.

A List of Custer's Officers.

NEW YORK, July 6 .- The Herald gives the following as the organization of General George A. Custer's regiment: First, Lieut, W. W. Cook, adutant: First Liegt. H. J. Newlan, regimental jutant; First Lieut, H. J. Newian, regimental quartermaster; Major M. A. Reno, commanding right wing; Capt. F. W. Benteen, commanding left-wing; Capt. W. M. Keogh, commanding first battalion; Capt. G. W. Yaies, commanding second battalion; Capt. Wetr, commanding third battalion; Capt. T. H. French Capt. Warning fourth battalion; Capt. M. Merita. company A; Capt. T. M. McDougal, oc company B; Capt. T. W. Custer, comman company B; Capt. T. W. Custer, comman pany C; Second Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, common company D; First L'oul. A. E. Smith, control ing company B; Capt. G. W. Yates, comming company B; First Lieut. D. McIntosh. commanding company H; First Lieut. J. E. Porter, commanding company I; First Lieut. J. E. Porter, commanding company K; First Lieut. J. Calboun, commanding company K; First Lieut. J. Calboun, commanding company M; First Lieut. C. C. De. Rudis, attached to company A; Second Lieut. D. G. Waliace, attached to Company G; Second Lieut. H. M. Harrington, attached to company C; Second Lieut. L. C. W. Hare, attached to company K; Second Lieut. J. G. Sturgis, attached to company E; Second Lieut. V. W. Reilly, attached to company E; Second Lieut. C. A. Varnum, commanding Indian seouts.

THE BAD NEWS CONFIRMED.

THE BAD NEWS CONFIRMED.

MOURNING CUSTER'S DEATH, TOLEDO, O., July 6.—A dispatch from Monroe, Mich, the home of Gen. Custer, says the startling news of the massacre of the General and his party by the Indians created the most intense iceling of sorrow among all classes. Gen. Custer passed several years of his youth at school in Monroe, and his parents have resided there many years. The town is draped in mourning, and a meeting of the common council and citizens was held this evening to take measures for an appropriate tribute to the gallant dead.

LIST OF OFFICERS SUPPOSED TO BE KILLED. ST. LOUIS, July 6.—A telegram from General Ruggles at St. Paul to Capt. Green Hale, commanding the cavairy at the arsenal here, gives the tollowing as the names of the officers killed in the fight between the Sloux and Gen. Custer's command: Gen. Custer, Col. Custer, Col. Custer, Col. Kasagh, Col. Yates, Col. Cook, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Mc-Intosh, Lieut. Cathoun, Lieut. Hodgson, Lieut. Reilly, Lieut. Foster and Lieut. Sturges. Lieut. Harrington is missing.

SALT LAKE, July 6 .- The citizens here are ex cited over the Custer massacre. Several parties have made an offer to the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of frontiersmen in ten days for

TERRY TO SHERIDAN.

TERRY TO SHERIDAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The following dispatches have been received by General Sheridan:
CHICAGO, July 6.

Lientenant General P. H. Sheridan, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia: The following is General Terry's dispatch, marked confidential:

CAMP ON YELLOWSTONE RIVER, 2

NEAR THE MOUTH OF BIG HORN, July 2.

I think I owe it to myself to put you in more full possession of the facts of the late operations. While at the menth of the Rossebud I submitted.

ANOTHER DISPATCH. Lient. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Continental hote

CHICAGO, July & Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Continental hotel, Philadelphia:

The following is another dispatch from General Terry, received this morning: "I have telegraphed Ruggles, informing him that no official reort of Custer's fight has been received, and asking him if he has anything of the kind. Your dispatch of this date just received.

"R. C. Down, A. A. G."

CAMP ON YELLOWSTONE, NEAR MOGTH; On the evening of the 25th we commenced moving down with the wounded, but were able to get on but a few miles, as our hand-litters did not answer the purpose. We made litters, and excellently well, but they were not sufficient in number. Therefore the 25th was spent in making a full supply of them. In the evening of the 25th we started sgain, and at 2 am. the wounded were placed on the steamer at the mouth of the Little Big Horn. The afternoon of the 35th they were brought down to the depot, on the Yellowstone. I send them to-morrow, by steamer, to Fort Lincoln, and with them one of my aids, Captain E. W. Smith, who will be able to answer any question which you may desire to ask. Colonel Sheridan's dispatch, informing me of the reported gathering of Indians on the Rosebud, reached me after I came down here. I hear nothing of General Crook's movements. At least one hundred horses are needed to remount the cavalrymen now here.

Herigadier General.

TURKEY.

The War in the Ottoman Empire. LONDON, July 6.—The Times of to-day in its sec-ond edition has a special dispatch from Ragusa, which says: "There is a comple panic among the Mussulman Herrgovinians at the approach of the Montenegrins, and they have taken refuge in the

Montenegrins, and they have taken refuge in the fortressea. The country is apparently abandoned. The reported Turkish successes on this side are fabrications."

Advices have been received from Semlin, a Hungarian town on the Danube, nearly opposite Belgrade, that there has been no serious fighting between the Servians and Turks since the latter's victory at Saltschar. MOVEMENTS OF CONTENDING PARTIES.

MOVEMENTS OF CONTENDING PARTIES.

LONDON, July 7.—A Times dispatch, dated Ragusa, July 8, says the Montenegrin army is marching in several columns, unopposed, towards Moustar, and has aircady reached Nevesigne. The Christian Albanians have refused an offer from the Turks in Scutari of 15,500 muskets, with which to fight against Montenegro. The Times' correspondent adds: "From the best informed sources I hear that the Turkish reports of victory are entirely false, Gen. Tchernayeff, since his success at Habdanagiava, holds his own on Turkish ground, and has fought no other ongagement. Gen. Olimpics is still before Belins. On Wednesday he surrounded and cut to pieces 2,000 Turkish regulars; a few only escaped by night. All the attempts of the Turkish army to cross the frontier have been victoriously repulsed. THE WAR IN PROGRESS.

BRIGHADE, July 6.—Servian troops have fired on a passing Danube steamer. The Austrian consul general has lodged a very strong complaint, and demanded full satisfaction from the Servian Government.

SCUTABH, July 6.—It is reported here that the Montenegrins will maintain a merely defensive

RUSSIAN TROOPS APPROACHING BUROWINA.

London, July 7.—The Standard's Vienna dis-patch reports that the Roman Catholice in Herze-govina have quitted the camp of the insurgents, and a number have joined the Turks against the

troops, including 3,000 Cossacks, are approaching Bukowina. TURKISH VICTORIES

TURKISH VIOTCRIES.

LONDON, July 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, reviewing the military situation, says if the reports of the Turkish victory at Saitzehar prove true, and if the success is properly taken advantage of, it might place the eastern half of Servis in the hands of the Turks.

The Berlin dispatch to the Times aunounces that the Prince of Montenegro has issued a proclamation to the Herzegovinians offering to liberate the Christians and to protect Mohammedans if they surrender peacefully.

interate the Christians and to protect Moham-medans if they surrender peacefully. General Tchernayeff has arrived at Pirot, out the road to Sophia. If he succeeds in reaching Sophia he will command the raifroad to Constan-tinople, thus isolating the Turkish force at Nish. The Turkish troops between Nish and Sophia are estimated at 20,000, which is probably less than the force General Tchernayeff can bring against them.

According to Sclavonic advices the Russian consul, M. Jonin, will accompany the Prince of Montenegro throughout the campaign.

TROUBLES AT ATHEMS. LONDON, July 7.—The Paris correspondent of the News says advices from Belgravie assert that Tchernayed has effected a connection with the Bulgarian insurgents at Pirot. There is trouble in Athens, and a state of siege has been declared. The News Vienna dispatch reports that the Turks are hastily sending troops to intercept Tchernayed in his advance on Sophia. A dispatch from Pesth to the News says a private telegram from Rajevosello reports that Racca, on the Servian frontier, has been taken by the Turks, and burned. The Servians have been driven over the Drina, and the Turks from Nish are advancing on Kragujevaer.

THE HURRICANE'S ROAR. Terrible Destruction of Life and Property.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, July 5 .- A fearful storm swept ver this city last night, carrying death and de struction in its wake. The rain commenced fall-ing about 10 o'clock, and continued for three hours with a solid sheet of water, accompanied by thunder and lightning, making the worst storm ever experienced here. Death and destruction are visible on every side. All the bridges on wagon roads and railroads are swopt away, and no trains can arrive or depart for several days Houses were carried down the stream by the tor-Houses were carried down the stream by the torrents and their occupants drowned. Cellars are
filled with water, and the streets are washed out
and live stock drowned. The village of Rockdale,
twenty-seven miles from the city, built in a ravine
on a streem, was inundated at the dead hour of
night, while the storm was raging and the lightning flashing, by the breaking away of amilidian
some distance up the stream. Every building in
the place except the mill was carried down the
stream or moved from its foundation. After the
storm had abated search was made, and forty-two
persons were missing. Of this number nineteen
dead bodies of men, women and children were
picked up along the stream. The scene, with the
sbricks of women and children in the blackness of
the night, was beartrending. Search is being
made for those still missing. The railroad bridge
at that place was carried away, and the road was
made impassable. All the railroad's have suffered
from washouts. No trains have arrived or departed to-day from any section. Rockdale was a
small place of about two hundred hhabitants. It
was built upon a creek, and contained a postoffice, hotel, stores and other structures. Tha
rain fell in a solid body for three hours, and the
stream rose to the size of a river. ream rose to the size of a river

AT CEDAR BAPIDS. CEDAR RAPIDS, fowa, July 5.—This city an vicinity were visited by a terrible rain and win storm with very heavy lightning and thunder langth. The rain came down in terrents, doing great damage in the city and country.

THE ECCEDALE DISASTEE.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Later dispatches from Dubuque, Iowa, give the following as the list of those who were lost in the storm at Hockdale, Iowa. Jos. Beeker, his wife and two children; Peter Becker, his five children and housekeeper and her two children; Mrs. Carey and two children; Peter Becker, his five children and housekeeper and her two children; Mrs. Carey and two children; Peter Knapp, wife and tour children; Peter Knapp, wife and tour children; Mrs. Kingsley, Thomas Blenkiron, M. M. Bradbury, Richard Burke. Thousands of persons have visited the seen during the day. The neighbors, with kindly alacrity, opened their doorsto such of the affleted as remained, and offered every comfort in their power. The bodies of the dead were dressed by kind hands, and many of them taken into dwellings near by. The members of the board of supervision were early on the ground, working to recover the dead and give care to the living.

Later.—Thirty-one bodies of the drowned have been recovered. Further search will be continued until all are found.

MORE PATALITIES. CHICAGO, July 6.—A special dispatch to the fournal, from Des Moines, lowa, says: "The atest reports show that the storm of Tuesday

astess reports show that the storm of lowelly night extended over most of Central Lows, and was terrific in its effect. In Warren and Madicon counties nineteen persons were killed, and great damage was done to live stock and the crops. Considerable damage was done to property at Pella. The railroad tracks are all right. FORTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, July 5.—The latest advices from the scene of the Rockdile disaster say that with the coming of daylight a large force of men renewed the search for the missing bodies. Up to this time but one more body has been found, which is that of a girl named Minnie Rauer, and the discovery of which tends to believe the fears entertained yesterday that a greater number were missing than reported. It is now ascertained that the persons lost number forty-one. Only thirty-three bodies have been recovered. Funeral services are being held on the banks of the stream over the bodies of such of the dead as have surviving friends, but the greater number of the bodies of those who were swept out of particular by the storm will have to be baried by the county authorities. It is thought that some of the missing bodies may have been swept nut the Mississippi and will not be recovered.

The employees of the telegraph company are at work restoring communication. The Central Ratiroad Company have a large force of men at work, but it will require two weeks to put the road in condition for the running of trains. Such devastation has never before visited this part of the country. The damage in the city of Dubique will not be repaired for many months, and it is impossible at this time to estimate the extent of the losses.

FURN CER RESULTS OF THE TORNADO. FORTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

FURN GER RESULTS OF THE TORNADO,
BURLINGTON, IOWA, July 6.—Information is received that the storm was not confined to this
locality. It parted east of Uttumwa into three,
one branch going down the Des Moines river, destroying houses and fences. At Franklin Mills,
Lee county, a woolen will was destroyed. No
news of any deaths. At Danville, west of Birlingson, rain came in a deluge, falling in a solid
st. tof water. It was but a few moments until
the whole country was one vast lake, Seven
houses were destroyed and many orchards are
torn to pieces and completely ruined. Crops have
suffered terribly, especially small grain, boing
in some instances beaten into the ground. The
general loss in that township alone is variously
estimated at from \$40,001 to \$44,000. North of
Burlington a strong wind storm prevailed, which
destroyed thousands of acres of grain and tore up
orchards, leveling fences and barns to the ground
but up to this hour no more deaths are reported. FURN CER RESULTS OF THE TORNADO.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The tenth annua re-union of the Society of the Army of the Cumber-land commenced at the Academy of Music at noon to day. The building was very handsomely decorated for the occasion, the stage being set with a camp scene, containing tents, cannons, A chair was draped in mourning, in memory of Gen. Thomas, the late president of the society. Gen. Sherman presided over the meeting. After Gen. Sherman presided over the moeting. After prayer by the chapiain, Rev. Win. Earnshaw, Maj. Gen. Jno. F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered an address, welcoming the society to Pennsylvania. Short speeches were also made by Win. M. Evarts, Generals Sheridan, Sherman, Hocker, Wood, Stanley, Jeff. C. Davis and Alex. McD. Cook. Letters of regret for non-attendance were read from President Grant and Generals Buell and Rosecrains. A business meeting of the society was them held. business meeting of the society was then held, and the report of officers read.

General Santa Anna's Beath. Mexico, July 6,-Advices from Mexico to June

26 state no important engagement has occurred between the Government and revolutionary forces, as the latter avoid a general engagement and appear unwilling to risk a battle. Minor military events are generally favorable to the Government. The rainy season, which was beginning, will impede operations. Preliminary elections for President will be held July 9. Thera was no opposing candidate to President Lerde. The revolutionists are trying to prevent the hold-ing of elections, and in a majority of districts this may prevent a constitutional election. The revoutionists claim that the re-election of Lerdo will lutionists claim that the re-election of Lerdo will ensure his overthrow. This probably will happen eventually, though the Government at present is able to maintain itself. Gen. Santa Anna died on the 24 of June. He was eighty-four years old. Don Carlos was to leave Vera Cruz on the New Orleans steamer of the 29th of June. He has been banqueted and aftewards, it is said, lost \$100,000 at monte.

Election of Railroad Officers.

NEW YORK, July 6.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chleage Railroad Company to-day the following were elected directors for the ensuing year: H. S. McComb, L. P. Bush, Thomas A. Scott, Henry Day, J. N. DuBarry, E. Morton, Jacob S. Rogers, J. H. Alexander, E. D. Ramdolph, S. H. Edgar, Cadwalladar Evans, J. D. Cobb, A. Schreiber, L. Q. C. Lamar, L. S. Trimble, Henry Talmadge, A. M. West, Geo. K. Sistare, W. A. Gorden, Wm. Calhoun and Herman R. Leroy. NEW YORK, July 6 .- At the annual meeting

Convention of Prohibitionists.

Massachusetts met in State convention at 11 o'clock to-day, in Tremont Temple, about 200 persons being present. Wendell Phillips was on the platform. The usual committees were appointed and a permanent organization effected. After some debate John J. Baker was nominated for Governor. Goldsmith Maid.

Bosron, July 6.—At Beacon Park to-day Gold-smith Maid attempted to beat her best time— -2:14—but was unsuccessful. She had three